Water bearing subsoil zones in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh border which is traditionally waterless; if so, the zones which have been actually tested for water;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an instrument called "GHIDROSKOP" developed by the siberian department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is effective for prospecting water upto a depth of 100 metres without drilling wells and that the instrument has already been tested in eight areas of our country with different geological structures; and

(c) if so, details thereof and whether this instrument is useful for prospecting water in the chronically drought prone Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) Under joint Indo-Soviet Remote Sensing experiment—TERRA on board Salyut-7, groundwater resource evaluation of Chambal river basin falling in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have been carried out. Also, under the same experiment, geomorphological mapping in Patna-Sasaram-Varanasi (parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) has been carried out. Buried channels, meanders and various other hydrogeomorphic units indicating potential of groundwater occurrence were identified. However, under National Drinking Water Technology Mission, using Indian Remote Sesing Satellite (IRS-1A) ad other satellite data, ground water potential zone maps have been prepared on 1:250,000 scale for all the 447 districts in the country by the Department of Space. The success rate of drilling borewells using these maps has been quite high, being about 90—92 per cent on an average. Further, under Integrated Land and Water Resources Studies, groundwater potential jone maps on 1:50,000 scale are being prepared for 18 drought prone districts in the country, including Ananthapur District, towards evolving strategies for combating drought on long term basis.

(b) and (c) Under Indo-USSR cooperation programme between National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) a laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) at Hyderabad, Central Ground water Board and Novosibirsk Branch in Water Prospecting of Academy of Sciences, USSR, "GHIDROSKOP" was field tested in India at 28 locations. Further research and development is required to improve the performance of "GHIDROSKOP" in Indian conditions for determining water bearing subsoil zones.

Report of US based National Toxics Campaign on Toxic Materials around Union Carbide Plant

3065. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent report of US based National Toxics campaign has found dangerous toxic materials around Union Carbide Plant at Bhopal as reported in the Statesman dated the 5th July, 1990, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what were the different toxic materials found and the area of coverage of the toxics;

(c) whether Government had conducted any similar study in this direction;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b) A report, dated April 24th, 1990 of the National Toxics Campaign Fund, Boston, state that tests were performed on three different media including.

(1) Sediments from the waste storage area.

(2) Surface soils proximate to the abandoned plant; and

(3) Drinking water from the adjacent community.

The results of the analysis in ppb are as under.

S. No.	Chemicals	Waste Land	Soil	Drinking water
1	Benzene, oxybis*	7890	nd	nd
2	Dichlorebenzene	87500	82	722
3	PAHS (Polyaromaticghydrocarbon)	2340	nd	nd
4	Phthalates	9940	100	nd
5	Trichloro benzene	9410	17	24
6	Trimethyl Triazinitrine*	24,470	nd	nd
7	1-Naphthalenol	59,090	nd	nd

*—Tentatively identified compounds-95% or better confidence limit

—nd—not detected less than 5ppb

(c) and (d) The Madhya Pradesh Pradushan Niwaran Mandal, Bhopal has got the waste pond and its surrounding area investigated by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur. According to their report no contamination of soil and ground water was observed. Samples from 10 wells situated within a 5 km periphery of this area were also analysed and no toxicity was detected in the well water.

Specific tests to detect compounds, reported by the National Toxics Campaign fund, Boston were also carried out by NEERI in July, 1990. According to their report dichlorobenzene has not been detected upto a level of 10 parts per billion (ppb).

(e) Does not arise.

Offer of Electronic Border Sealing Technology by Israel

3066. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israel has offered a unique electronic border sealing technology;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) what are the terms and conditions of this offer;

(d) whether offers in fields of high-tech research and development have also been made by Israel; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government therto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sick Public Sector Units in Orissa

3067. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the Public Sector Units in Orissa showing poor performance during last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve their performances;